

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1886.

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages. Our friends should see that their newsman furmishes them with the entire paper.

Mr. Bayard and the Martinez Case.

The outrage to which Mr. LINO MARTINEZ. an American citizen, was subjected by the Bpanish Government a year ago last April is of the same nature as those which have so often complicated our relations with Germany. Returning to the country which he had left as a boy twenty years ago, Mr. MAB-TINEZ was seized for military duty. In spite of his prompt exhibition of the papers proving his American citizenship, he was imprisoned for eleven days and eleven nights without being brought before any civil tribunal; and when he was discharged from arrest it was not because his rights as an American citizen were recognized, but because he was found, on measurement, to be not quite tall enough to be a soldler in the Spanish army.

Such is Mr. MARTINEZ's statement of the facts in his case, and his assertions do not seem to be disputed by the State Department. And yet the only satisfaction which this American citizen could obtain from that department of the Government, which is specially charged with the protection of the rights of American citizens travelling abroad, is the information, conveyed in Secretary BAYARD'S letter of Ang. 24, 1885, that his remedy lies in a suit for damages to be brought in the Bpanish courts against the officers who imprisoned him.

Surely Mr. BAYARD must have some other explanation of his surprising reply to Mr. MARTINEZ'S appeal than is afforded in the correspondence which we print to-day.

The Colored Race.

We find some very striking observations with regard to the character and physical peculiarities of the colored people in a little pamphlot published by the APPLETONS. They are made from the point of view of physician, for the monograph is by Dr. F. TIPTON of Selma, in Alabama,

Dr. Tipron writes in the interest of the solored people and the white people both, holding, very justly, that the South is deeply concerned in the well-being of the negro, who is so peculiarly adapted by nature to the conditions of its agriculture. "Setting aside all questions of philanthropy," he says by way of preface to his remarks, "we of the South can do nothing wiser or more expedient as a purely business measure than to develop in every way the health and comfort of our laboring classes." Then he proceeds to declare that unless some sanitary reform is introduced, "the negro race will begin at no distant day to rival the Indian race in its

rapid extinction in this quarter of the world." As a proof of his assertion he refers to the vital statistics of Selina, a town of about ten bhousand inhabitants, where the death rate is nearly twice as great among the blacks as among the whites. Still more remarkable, the birth rate is apparently less in the case of the blacks by three in the thousand; but the explanation of that is probably the defective returns of colored births, for, as a whole, the blacks are proved to be more prolife than the whites, if we can rely upon the statistics furnished by the last census. As to the deaths, too, it must be borne in mind that in all considerable communities, or those in which there is crowding of the population, the poorer people die more rapidly than those in better circumstances—the children especially. Here in New York, but for the high death rate in the tenement houses, the rate for the city would be low.

But Dr. Thron assures us that it is a rare affected by troubles peculiar to her sex which more or less interfere with productiveness, and declares that Southern physicians generally will bear him out in the statement. It may be "a hard nut for the modern gynecologist to crack, laying, as he does, nany female diseases at the door of fash ion and luxury." but the fact cannot be gainsaid, says Dr. Tipron.

As to deaths, he presents facts and argu ments to show that they have increased alarmingly under freedom. Phthisis, or consumption, was a disease of which, before the war, a pure negro never died. Now the deaths in Selma from phthisis are four times as numerous among the blacks as among the whites, and consumption is the greatest foe of the colored race. "I know of no more puzzling problem in pathology," adds Dr. TIPTON, "than this sudden apparition of the negro as the rival of the white race in his susceptibility to consumption." He suggests, as an explanation of the change, the sudden passage of the negro from the simple and rigid control of generations of slavery to the unconstraint and license of liberty.

Before the war, too, a negro with yellow fever, even in the foulest hotbeds of the disease and the most virulent epidemics, "was so phenomenal that many of our oldest fever doctors had never seen a well-pronounced case." When the scourge swept over the South in 1878 the mortality among the colored population was so great that all previous notions as to their insensibility to yellow fevor were effectually dissipated.

Besides consumption, the negro is peculiarly susceptible to pulmonary affections generally, and unable to resist them. Pneumoni is, first of all, the scourge of the cotton plantations, the sugar farms, and the rice fields. Diphtheria, however, is a rare discase among the negroes; so also is croup. Deafness is very uncommon, there is little insanity among them, and the opium habit, so often found in the other race, is unusual, whiskey being the negro's greatest enemy, and slaughtering even more than consumption. The colored people also suffer very Httle with any eye trouble, and bear surgery remarkably well, healing up rapidly by primary union, and seldom having any surgical faver or septic trouble. Rheumatism afflicts nearly all when old, and is due to their exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather.

No physician who is familiar only with white patients has any conception, according to Dr. Tiprox, of the difference necessary in the treatment of precisely similar diseases in the black man, whose vitality is low, so that everything depressing must be avoided. "The vital force of the negro has been ever subordinated to the muscular, his Immense physical torce has been cultivated and maintained at the expense of that occult essence which predominates so largely in the economy of the white man." He is passionately tond of fats, which have for him "the fascination that optum weaves about the Oriental, and hashish dreams possess for the children of the sun." Therefore he develops muscular force at the expense of witality, and when the strain comes too of en Talls into deadly collapse, from which no nervous etimulant can arouse him. His mind, too, is a proy to savage superstitions, and, withal, he easily succumbs to whatever serious atliment may overtake him. When they are conjured, or "kuspered," as they

will benefit negroes until the voodoo charm is broken. The conjuring is done in this way

"A negro has agrudge to satisfy; he gets some hair and finger-nail parings, a lizard, and a foot of a graveyard rabbit, and buries them where the victim must pass over them. As soon as he does this he falls sick, lizards gento his less and his stomach, and his sleep is broken. the 'conjure bag' must be found or he will die."

There is no getting this belief out of the gnorant negroes; and Dr. Tipron says that he has actually given them medicine to drive the lizards away. He therefore concludes that the salvation of the colored race in the South depends on their education, more especially in the laws of hygiene; and his experience justifies a high respect for his opinions regarding the subject.

The Hebetudinous Crank Visits the Tower of London.

The Cleveland marvel is writing a remarkable series of European letters to his newspaper, the Leader and Herald. There has never been so good an opportunity to study the mysterious traits that distinguish true hebetudinosity from ordinary cases of imperfect or morbid development of the intellectuals. We wish, in the interest of science, that THE SUN had space to print Mr Cowles's letters in full as fast as they appear. That is impossible; but the correspondence will, no doubt, be put into permanent form, either as a supplement to some medical or psychological periodical, or perhaps as a special publication of the Smithsonian Institution, at Government expense.

Mr. EDWIN COWLES'S trip abroad was undoubtedly undertaken at the instance of friends who desired to submit his case to the most skiiful alienists and hebetudinists of Europe. But he does not know that he has been watched, examined, studied, and discussed wherever he has gone, or that his presence in London has excited scientific interest to a dogree unparalleled since the first visit of Gen. Tom Thumb. Mr. Cowles apparently believes that the sole purpose of his journey was to examine the archaeological curiosities of London, particularly the Tower, a structure which he regards with sympathetic admiration on account of the thickness of its walls. Let us follow the Rebetudinous Crank to the Tower of London.

The outward voyage was eventful, and the

perils of the passage are fully described: "Our voyage was a terribly rough one, owing to the waves running parallel to the length of the ship compelling her to be constantly in the troughe, and causing her to careen awfully. The deck would be at an incline of 25 degrees and the next moment would incline fully as much in the opposite direction. Sad havor was made with the soup at the table."

Of the Hebetudinous Crank's personal adventures and halibreadth escapes at sea, he gives us a graphic description:

"In spite of my efforts to the contrary, I would frequently slide down hill on the corpet as though it was ice. A happy thought came into my mind! I slipped on my rubbers, which enabled me to have a grip on the carpetso as to prevent me from siding. In passing to the smoking room one dark and terribly stormy might, I had to traverse the dock about seventy-five feet, hanging like death to a dead African to the braze railing on the side of the outside wall of the cabins. It was raining, the wind was blowing hundred-ton guns and howling through the riggings, and our brave steamer was going it blind through the impene trable Expition darkness. It was so difficult for a land lubber like myselt to move along the careening dock, but I reached the smoking room and stumbled across the door to a seat, which was almost as much as I could do to retain. I asked myself how in the world could a ailor on an old-fashloned ship stand it to chimb a mast in the midst of a storm, a hundred feet, and go out on the yardarm and furl a sail? This, too, when the night is fully as dark, the storm for greater, and thermometer elow zero! How much the world is indepted to poo ack, and how little he is appreciated. What would the would have had no commerce, and we would not be living in a state of civilization."

The Hebetudinous Crank's arrival in London was marked by a social incident which puzzled him greatly:

"I became quite well acquainted with an English gon tioman, and when we arrived at Queenstown we took the cara together for London, crossing the channel from Dublin. He gave me his card, and tendered meavery earnest invitation to call upon him at his place of busi ness. When we arrived at London he was met at the rails expected that our acquaintance on the ocean, his knowing who I was and his having invited me to call at his place of bus ness, would entitle me to an introfuction to his wife. But he did not do so, and I conridered it an oversight."

Mr. Cowles had not been long in London before even the cabmen knew who he was,

and took advantage of his bebetudinosity: "While standing on Trafalgar square, I wanted to go to DENT, 32 Clockspur street. Not knowing where to find that place, I haired a can and told him to take me there. He looked at me with a smile. I got in, and he drove me our doors from where I was, and that was DERT's. I rave cabby his shilling, and he smiled his best smile at quickly.' It was his legal fare, the same as though he

had driven me three miles." The cabs of London interested Mr. Cowles's hebetudinous mind greatly, and when not engaged with the scientific gentlemen whom he was carried abroad to meet, he spent his time at the window of his lodgings counting these vehicles as they rolled by. In single hour the Hebetudinous Crank counted 800 cabs and 350 omnibuses. But we must hasten with him to the Tower. He was surprised to flud it different from what his fancy had painted:

"The Tower looks more like a walled fortification with a high building in the central an like what we would naturally call a tower. The common idea of a lower, in fact, the real one, is a tall, slender edifice, like alighthouse or church tower. There is nothing to deote the appearance of a tower. bach of the many parts of this old fortification, including the great square building in the centre, is called a tower, when the really proper name would be a section of or a room fronting the wall."

Mr. Cowles was conducted through the Tower with special attention, for the Governor had been told who he was, and had detailed a warder to accompany him:

"I addressed a note to the Governor of the Tower, Major-Gen - (I regret exceedingly I have forgotter his name, and consequently am not able to acknowledge his courtesy in this letter), enclosing my card. I received a very polite reply, enclosing an order that a special warder be detailed."

Among the things which astonished the Hebetudinous Crank during his seven hours' stay in the Tower of London were "a row of duminy knights, seated on dummy horses," wearing "heavy metal suits," which, as it seemed to him, must be "terrible to wear, especially in a hot day, for there is no ventilation, and the metal attracts the heat of the sun, keeping the body in a fearful state of perspiration, especially so when going through the exercise of trotting with that lead on horseback, or engaged in a hand-to-hand contest." He also saw "a lot of instruments of torture." "What an awfully cruel age," he exclaims, "it must have been that would inflict such unbearable pains on the human body for the purpose of ounishment, or to compel a confession! He stood over the graves of the "notables who had been beheaded in the Tower," but could hardly believe the statements of the guide book, even when reënforced by the

positive assertions of the special warder: "As I stood in this little chapel it was hard for me to realize that beneath were buried so many beheads: odies of some of England's most noted hist oters-that their heads were chopped off on the cruel

block." Then they showed him the regalia room with its dazzling display of "diamonds, emeralds, ruby, topaz, sapphires, some of which," adds Mr. Cowles, "are thousands of years old." The effect of this spectacle upon his hebetudinous imagination was peculiar and surprising:

"It seemed that there was nothing to prevent half a term being bewitched no kind of treatment | dozen american burgiars from entering in the guise of

iets, seizing the guide and the woman in charge, and choking them into ellence, and, after having chlo-refermed them, break the glass and with a stick hook out the velvet crown, fold it up, and put it into their pocket, and then walk out composedly like honest ists and become swallowed up in the vast crowds of

As we have said, there never before was so good an opportunity to study the peculiar qualities which constitute hebetudinosity as that which the Hebetudinous Crank is now affording in his published letters from Europe. Even a personal interview with COWLES is less satisfactory, inasmuch as his congenital inability either to hear or to pronounce the breath sounds like s and f, or to distinguish from each other the sonant continuous consonants and the surd mutes, renders conversation with him a matter of great

difficulty. Nature did her best to wall in forever the ecret of hebetudinous existence, but, on the other hand, modern science is now doing its utmost to penetrate the awful mystery. While the investigation is still incomplete, what an irreparable loss it would be if Cowles should burst a blood vessel !

Dilke and Beecher.

The cases of Sir Charles Dilke, in Eng-

land, and HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the United States, present points of similarity, but far more striking than those is the difference between the fate of these guilty men. In each case the woman was the wife of a friend of her paramour, and both made to their husbands confession of their offence.

Mr. CRAWFORD was the political disciple of Sir CHARLES DILKE, who was a great man in his eyes, and THEODORE TILTON, almost from boyhood, had revered BEECHER as his spiritual father and moral exemplar. In both cases, too, the inculpated men used every effort to induce the women to take back their confessions, on the ground that they were made under the mental and moral perversion of hysteria, Dilke vainly, BEECHER with success. Then both adopted what BEECHER called the policy of slience.

Mrs. Tilron came to the rescue of BERGHER at the expense of her husband, quieting, for the moment, her outraged conscience with the pailsition that the end justified the means. She was a religious enthusiast, and it seemed to her better to further injure her husband than to contribute to the downfall of a Christian preacher. Poor, sinning woman, she thought to save the cause of CHRIST at the cost of her own soul! Therefore she went before the church committee. and afterward appeared in court to exculpate her paramour, though BEECHER's lawyers dared not put her on the stand and subject her conscience to the ordeal of a cross-examination. And, in the interest of their client, they were wise, for after the trial was over and she had taken time for mature reflection upon her awful slu as a wife, she confessed anew her adultery with Brecher.

But Mrs. CRAWFORD persisted throughout in her charges against DILKE. He offered to provide for her maintenance if she would withdraw them and declare that they were made under the influence of hysteria, but she would not listen to the proposition. Apparently, she was bitterly incensed against DILKE, and was determined to ruin him. even though she shared in his downfail Mrs. Tilton, a gentle and plous soul, would sacrifice her conscience in the effort to save her paramour, deening that so she would best serve the cause of Chuist. Mrs. CRAW-FORD, a bold and revengeful woman, would sacrifice her good name in order that the man who had trifled with her, might be driven out and degraded. She confessed that she had been the vilest of her sex, because by so doing she showed Sir CHARLES Dilike to be a monster of depravity.

BEECHER would pursue the policy of sil-nea when at last his sin had found him out, but previously he had written to a friend who was possessed of his guilty secrets, a series of trembling with fear of detection was expressed in terms that have become historical. DILKE does not seem to have had any confidential friend to whom he poured out his heart, and, so far as we can judge from the testimony at the trial just concluded, he even took pains to destroy the portions of erences to his engagements with women, so that when his case came up there was no such testimony against him. Mrs. CRAW-FORD's confession, made in private to her husband, was corroborated by the testimony of dissolute women in the pay and employ of DILKE: but Mrs. Tilton's confession was supported by BEECHER'S incriminating letters, and his confidences with the late Mr. MOULTON, and it might have been further sustained by her own acknowledgments to temale friends.

BEECHER went on the stand when he was dragged there by Tilton's suit, and made a theatrical denial of his guilt, while his lawyers complicated and befogged the case through the weeks of the trial, so that at the end the jury failed to come to an agreement, or rather so that those who refused to give THATON damages could offer an excuse for their action. It is also believed that BEECHER had a friend on the jury. BEECHER was glad enough to get off even in that way, and he has remained ever since with the unrefuted, the substantially proved charge resting over him. He had confessed his guilt, but it had not been fixed on him by the verdict of the jury. DILKE did not testify at the trial in which Mr. CRAWFORD secured his divorce. but public opinion forced him to ask for the reopening of the case, which has now been decided against him on grounds that appeal to common sense and to reason. Yet the avidence of BEECHER's crima was more convincing, and DILKE was not less emphatic

than he in denying his guilt on the stand. DILKE must hide his head in shame. He will be driven out of England and compelled to live on the Continent as an exile and a ruined man, though so short a time ago he was honored as the Radical leader upon whose shoulders would fall the mantle of GLADSTONE. But how is it with BEECHER? He flouts at public opinion, wears a cheek of brass, and goes on preaching the Gospel of CHRIST as if he were the saintliest of characters. Now he is in England, receiving the applause of audiences of decent and religious people who would spurn him as they spurn

DILKE, if they knew him for what he is. DILKE has never been a man who professed to pay heed to any other law than the law of the world, while BEECHER has taught and pretended to live in obedience to the law of Heaven. Horrible as the depravity of Sir CHARLES DILKE is, it is not so deep as that of HENRY WARD BEECHER, the licentious, the adulterous, the perjured Christian minster.

Whistling at Railway Crossings.

In Massachusetts the Board of Railroad Commissioners may relieve a railrossi company from the obligation to sound the lecomotive whistle as a train approaches a highway crossing. This power to dispense with the use of the whistle in such cases was granted by the Legislature last year, and can only be exercised upon the petition of certain citizens of the locality affected. The purpose of the law was to permit the engine bell alone to be employed in thickly populated towns and villages where the noise of

the whistle disturbed the people at night, and one signal of the approach of a train was deemed to be sufficient.

Leave to discontinue the use of the whistle has been granted by the Railroad Commis sioners under this statute in four instances The Boston and Maine Railroad Company was forbidden to whistle at a crossing in Wakefield, and a few weeks ago four persons were instantly killed at night while trying to drive over the line at this point. The accident has been carefully investigated by the Massachusetts Board, and in their report upon it they show that it was in nowise due to the failure of the ongineer to whistle, and also insist that the legislation providing for the disuse of the whistle as a mere crossing signal is on the whole beneficial and wise.

At many crossings, they say, the whistle is simply a useless annoyance. It frightens horses, and its frequent use in towns and vilages at night is seriously detrimental to the weifare of the sick. Accidents may be reafter hannen at crossings where whistling is no longer required, for accidents have often occurred at highways where the whistle was sounded; and the Commissioners truly remark that no law can always shield men from the results of their own recklessness, and that the benefits of the statute are constant though not visible. They therefore deprecate any abridgment of their powers to regulate whistling at crossings.

Much of what they say on this subject is excellent and worthy of consideration in other States where the locomotive whistle In some localities is more of a nuisance than a safeguard; but when the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners tell us, as they do in this report, "that a highway crossing aceldent is almost Impossible under any state of law, if travellers will use ordinary care," it seems to us they are making a pretty strong assertion.

If they are right in this respect, the numercus verdicts which are recovered against railway corporations for negligence in killhig or wounding persons at highway crossings must be wrong; yet it is difficult to believe that these verdicts, so many of which are sustained by the highest courts of review in all parts of the country, are without foundation in justice, as they would be if the accidents were partly due to the negligence of the victims themselves.

Mr. RANDALL is killing himself politically as

We have heard this kind of talk before. It was loudly reported after the failure of Mr. Monmson's other tariff bill. But the Presidential election of 1884 came and RANDALL proved just as much alive as ever. He will also be alive in the election of 1888, you can depend on it.

Narragangett Pier is just now the most free-handed and go-ahead summer resort of the country, and the descriptions and Illustrations which we publish on another page of this paper will naturally excite attention. Only one purpose has guided the artist and the reporter, and that is to tell the truth and present the institution as it really is. If any of our readers do not like it, it is with the institution that they should be displeased, and not with the reporter or the artist. A large degree of laisser aller, je ne sais quoi, and tout ce qu'il y a demagnifique has been gradually evoluted at the senside bathing places. Narraganestt Pier is the chiefest among them, and we commend the subject to the attention of philosophers. moralists, and prodent statesmen.

We are requested by a gentleman, with whose wishes we are always anxious to comply, to answer the following questions: I. Who is the ablest Senator and Congressman in Con

II. Is not your circulation a million a week (strictly III. How does Chicago compare with Brooklyn in

point of beauty or situation ? It is impossible to say who is the ablest Sanator and Congressman in Congress. There are men of ability and eminence in both Monage Some are distant for beauty, some for virtue, some for talent, some for temperance. and some for plety. There is no one who bears

away the paim in every respect. As for the second question, we are unprepared to answer that also. Our circulation is entirely public, and any one who is concerned on the subject, can have access to our books at ils carefully kept diary which contained ref- any time and sec. for himself. It used to amillion a week though we never subjected any of our young men to the degradation of swearing to it. Within the last two years, owing to the attraction exercised over that part of the public who prefer quantity to quality, by a number of large advertising sheets, publishing the news inci-dentally, it has fallen off. But now it is growing again. Evidently the people are growing in intelligence and judgment, and the future is bright and cheering. To-day, for instance, we shall sell about 140,000 Suns, and that is a pretty fair circulation for any sort of weather. Chicago and Brooklyn are about equal in point of beauty and ugliness, and each one is probably rather dirtier than the other. Chicago is a low plain along the side of a big lake, and Brookyn is a high bluff along an cetuary of the sea. Brooklyn, however, is but a suburb of New York, while Chicago is a great commercial centre on its own account. In morality Chicago is ahead of Brooklyn. There is no BEECHER there, and if there were, all the impudence in the world could not save him

In the Senate the other day Gen. John ALEXANDER went florcely for the scalp of our friend Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD of Cincionati. Logan doesn't like HALSTEAD'S Comnergial Guzette, and he said so mainly.

If in 1883 Gen. Louis should be running for President, will Brother HALSTEAD advocate his election? Yes he will, if Louan is the regular candidate of the Republican National Convention. Halstead isn't always quiet, but he never rebels against the orders of his party.

On occasion of the Albany featival, the Argus publishes the portraits of several distinguished citizens who appeared in that memorable display. Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. BAYand, and Mr. Whitney are all figured in this interesting history; but we are bound in com-mon fairness to declare that, for high intelicetual expression and genuine moral beauty, the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL beats them all. Governor Hall is not a caudidate for Presilent, but if he should be nominated by the National Democratic Convention in 1888, he would

be elected for certain; and don't you forget it. It would be better if Mr. WILLIAM A. WAL-LACE would not attempt to be nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, as our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Philadelphia

Press, seems determined he shall be. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have a clear opportunity to elect their ticket this year, and they ought to improve it.

Mr. STILSON HUTCHINS of Washington, talking with a reporter of the Chicago News, maintains that on the question of free trade and protection President CLEVELAND agrees with Col. Monnison of Illipois, and he is also convinced that Mr. CLEVELAND will be willing o run for a second term. This being so, a harmonlous ticket for 1888 would read as follows:

For President-GROVER CLEVELAND of New York.

For Vice-President-William B. M. annox of Himois. PLATFORM-A tariff for revenue oni. bout silver, greenbacks, and paying off the public debt o be postponed till 1802. But would the candidates be elected? What

say the farmers and artisans of New York? The Hop. HENRY WATTERSON writes from Berne that he has met the Hon. Boyn Win-CHESTER with "nothing more imposing than a

tion; and what they may have had in their hands in the evening after dinner is another natter. At any rate, we are confident that they had lots of fun together, whatever the means Mr. WATTERSON adds that Mr. WINCHESTER ha greatly improved in beaith, and has acquired the confidence of the Government and the respect and good will of the Swiss people. That is right, too.

The Kansas City Times has been thinking up a lick-tfor the maxt Preside that allow in the HIRKING WIN A would "trystand and Daws strike the messes?" Mr. Daws would "trystand and Daws atrike the messes?" Mr. Daws would make a splentid presiding afficer in the Schate. It needs someoned of his impressive appearance and stantonian will to keep such wander! a class as the fault its lwastle and flery Logar in their orbits.—
Brooting Rogic.

We decline. Even the good we might do to Indalls and Logan is not a sufficient tempta-

The Constitution forbids a ticket made of two citizens of the same S ate. If we were to run, Mr. CLEVELAND would have to be excluded. That sottles it. He has the prior right. Beeides he is now a young married man, and no political doubt should be brought in to cloud the fair hopes of his blooming felicity.

We are glad to observe among the Democrats of Pennsylvania a disposition to make high license one of the planks of their platform in the approaching State election. High license is a safe, constitutional, and effective way of regulating the liquor tariff, and it will be in the right place in any Democratic platform,

INVESTIGATING SENATORS.

With a Few Observations on Senator Hoar

of Massachusetts, WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The cold chills which have been creeping up and down the backs of several United States Benaters during the threatened investigation of the much investigated election of Sanator Payne of Ohio. have censed, and those Senators have resumed their wonted cheerfulness. There will now be no further talk at this session of inquiry into the causes which led to the sudden changes of some of the members of the New York Legislature when Mr. Evants was elected, nor to investigate the published charge that each member of the Republican Senatorial cancus in the last California Legislature who voted for Mr. Stanford received from some banevolent source the hand-ome present of \$3,900.

Spenking of Senatorial elections, there was one which, though saturated with fraud, was never very generally understood by the public. When the ugly fa ts were once presented, tho affair was allowed to blow over. This was perhaps lecause the truth was very damaging to

affair was allowed to how over. This was portangle counse the truth was very damaging to one of those good men whose goodness is so extra good that it is a sufficient explanation of any bad or questionable conduct of which they may be found guilty. Of course this plainly points to the Hon. George Prisble Hoar of Massachusetts.

Whether or not the trick by which Mr. Hoar was recircted in 1833 would be deemed sufficient to unsuch him, it was a most diagractical fruid. It was a simple clear, and wellsustained faisohood, tolegraphed at the last minute from an apparently authorized source, to the effect that Mr. Wis. W. Crapo, then a member of Congress, was not a candidate for the Honstorship. That gentleman was a candidate, as isomator Horr and his friends well graw, and he was one they lored. By the well-contrived is do that he was not, the members of the Lagislature who would have voted for him were deprived of exercising their real wishes in voting and Mr. Hoar gained votes which never would have been his with Mr. Crapo known to be a candidate.

The Sonate became so virtuous in 1873, under the pressure of the Credit Mobiler panic, that, to avoid its righteous wrath, A exander that

which never would have been his with Mr. Crapo known to be a candidate.

The Senate became so virtueus in 1873, under the pressure of the Credit Mobilier panic, that, to avoid its righteous wrath. A ex ander Caldwell resigned his seat as a Senator from Kansas, having them four years to astre, be ause it had been shown that friends of his had bought off a rival candidate. They had had go to take your away from him by saying he was not a candidate; they had simply rand a mercenary the price he had placed upon his a whilton. The argument was that the limitarion thus put upon the choice of legislators, by depriving them of one of the candidates who had sought yours, had changed the resulto the checton by giving to Chidwell votes he would not otherwise have received. A vote on the case was anticipated by Chidwell's resignation.

The case of Hour is the same as that of Caldwell, with this difference in favor of the latter, he paid his memory and got the rival out of his way, so that he might receive the votes others left tree. In Hour's case the rival did not cosed to be a candidate, it only cost the price of a takerran to make the members of the L rishing the best of the latter changes to the acandidate. It only cost the price of a takerran to make the members of the L rishing the latter had been cheefed. We was simply lied out of his chance and those who preferred him to Hour were lied out of their chance to you their preference and cought wheel for Hour instead to give he at the election. The law was sent by telegram from a town in Massa chusette, and stand he a good by that gentleman hieself. No one doubted its truth, and Mr. Crapo never knew of it until it had done its work, and Hoar had been elected.

Mr. Hoar never insisted upon or even asked for an invest gation to have it determined whether or not be innegarised by which his present seat in the Senate was secured. Mr. Crapo felt greatly outraced. He would most likely have been elected instead of Hoar but for the corrupt rickery and falsehood to which the lat

his friends resort d. And vet, himself holding a seat thus tainted by a coarse and vulgar fraud, and secured by the votes of members who preferred Grapo, but were falsely told at the opportune moment that he would not stand. Senator Hoar has been spending his days and nights for some weeks past in a vain endoavor to smirch Senator Payne. An investigation of the circumstances attending his own election would show, as above stated, that he holds his seat by votes attending his own election would show, as above stated, that he holds his seat by votes attending his own election would show, as above stated, that he holds his seat by votes action from another by conspiracy and false-hood. How long would it take him in such a case, if another than himself had been a willing party to it? What efficiency in him to sit in judgment on the little of a brother Senator to a cast in the body in which he is himself an inent in the body in which he is himself an in

Mr. Hewitt on the New York Harbor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with unfeigned estenishment the remarks of the Hon. Abrain S. Hewittin the House of Representatives on the improvement of New York harbor. Knowing Mr. Hewitt as I do I have given him credit for never talking shout what he does not understand

Yet this is manifestly what he has done in the debate of the 25th just. It will doubtless surprise Mr. Hewitt to learn that the work of deepening Gedney's Channel has progressed and is progressing very tavorably An increased depth of more than two feet has been gained for a width of 80) feet thus giving 26 feet at nean low water, where only 23% feet was previously found. The indications now are that the improvemen will be of a more enduring nature than was at first auticipated, if the dredged channel shall remain open luring the next winter. That fact will furnish conclu sive evidence that jettles and dikes will not be needed

for the conservation of the channel.

The appropriation of \$1,000,000, which has been scaled down by the sweeping Senate amendment to \$750,000, is needed simply for dredging, and will probably be ex pended in the course of a single year. Three-fourths of the above amount will be required for the main ship channel above Fiyun's Knoll and the remainder is needed for Godney's Channel I have learned upon high authority that the proposed

the experiment of dredging shall have been thoroughly tenied. In conclusion, I venture to express the hope that Mr. Hewitt will not only reconsider but recall his hasty and

miliscreet remarks. A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMUNER.

tnow whether I am an amateur or a nearbyte, but I do

The spirit of '76.

know that I am not a Mugwinsp. I do know that my heart is stirred, within ma by the reminders of "An Old Op-server" of the great villainy of 1876 cheating the people out of their legal election of the President of the United States! The Republicans have two great men at their head. But where were Rosene Conkling and James 6. Blaine in that crisis? If my recollection serves me, they were out at the back door. If either of them had had the nantiness to stand at the front, the robbery would never have been perpetrated, and he would not only have been the official successor of namuel J. Tiden, but inheritor of the fame of George Washington and Andrew Jackson Where, oh where," were the Democratic politicisms, not to say statesmen, of that day? Fome did raise their voices, but all to feebly to rouse even an echo, wollo the rest were sleeping or possibly on a journey. A noble noty of soldiers, like Mctilellan, Hooker, Hancock, Por ter, Sickles, Sloce m, were "up in arms" at the outrage and indignity; but the condition of the country was too crushed for any more war, and the one great statesman and patriot at the head of the Democracy said with ar all prevailing voice, "Pears, to still " and there was a great calm. That great voice still survives! Will it now be heard and besief? Young America and the Old that will never she while the republic lives calls sloud for retribution, redress, justice! Young Octavics.

From the Springfield Member Suppose Ehret is howeverted and his business silk umbrella in his hand." This is right. Of whole barden falls on his employees. The laborers' course, they met outdoors at the railway staevented.

THE IMPORTED RLM-LEAR BERILE. Ita Havages Unchecked-What It Is and Wha

From the descriptions of the elm-tree pest which have recently appeared in the columns of several of our est-smed contemporaries one might be led to suppose that it was a new enemy recently dropped down upon us from Eu rops. It has been referred to as belonging to nearly all of the great entomological orders, for it is sometimes called a bug, then a fly, but seldom given its proper place among the beetles, an order of insects as distinct and as widely separated from the bugs and flies as horses are

from goats or swine. This eim-leaf pest, which for the past half a dozen years has been gradually advancing from various directions upon the suburbs and parks of this city and Long Island, is a native of Europe, where it has done a vast amount of misespecially in Germany and France, where its habits and history have been carefully studied by entomologists. But it can scarcely be called a recent introduction here. for it is supposed to have been imported as early as 1837. At first it was confined to quite limited areas in New Jersey and about Baitlmore, but whother there have been other Importutions since the first one or not no one knows. The fact that this post has become very widely distributed is only too apparent.

The scientific name of this alm-teaf beetle is Galeruca zanthomelegia, and itt belongs to the same family as the Colorado potato beetle, cucumber beetle, and a thousand other leaf-eating pests of our gardens, fields, and forests, This eim-leaf be the is about five-sixteenths of an inch in length, and two and a half broad, and the color on the upper side is vellowish brown, with a narrow stripe of black along the sulure of the olyira, with three dark spots on the top of the thorax. In the latitude of New York city the beetles appear in June, and may then be seen on the upper side of the leaves running about during pleasant weather seek-

ing their mates. The fernales deposit their eggs in clusters of from tive to twenty on the under side of the leaves, where they are well protected from cold rains as well as from small birds which might be inclined to breakfast on such delicate food. The eges batch in about a veck and the young grubs commence work by first eating the softe parts of the leaf, taking a little stronger food as they get older, but never disturbing the large woody veins or the midrib of the leaf. These sing-like inrvæ usually moult four times, and when full grown are a little longer than the mature besties, and of a black color, with a wide yellowish dorsal stripe and a lateral stripe on each side.

The active life of the larve seldom extends beyond two weeks, during which time they skeletonize the leaves very thoroughly.

When full grown they descend to the ground, either by dropping from the leaves or crawling down the stems, hiding under grass, weeds, or whatever shelter can be found near the base of the tree. In their hiding place the larvae change to the quiescent stage or pups, which lasts from six to twelve days, when a new broad o beetles appear therefrom. Tals is repeated three or four times during the season. We thus have three or four broods of this pest during the summer, the last one in the fail hibernating in the form of mature beetles.

Through knowing something of the habits and history of this insect, we are better enabled to apply remedies which will be effective, or at least check its ravages and aid us to save some of our noble elm trees, if not all. Being a European insect, it naturally prefers the European species of the elm for its food, and it invariably attacks them first; and so long as it can flud plenty of food of this kind it will not touch our indigenous species, but when the exotles fail to furnish a supply the native trees are quickly infested. There are several insecticides known that will destroy this post in both its beet a and larvio stages, but the principal objection to their use is in their application to large trees. Even this can be overcome by the use of the ordinary garden engine and force pump for trees of moderate size, and in cities and villages the more powerful apparatus of the Fire Department may be brought into play. Pure water, if thrown with considerable force, will dislodge the boetles and larve, and the latter our harmalite assessed from again ascending printers' ink, give and morasses, tar. any similar sticky materials. Or, when the larva and beetles have fallen on the ground, they may be scaided with steam or hot water or lightly sprinkled with kerosene, coal tar, or any groasy liquid. If the base of the stema of trees are kept smeared with any sticky substance, all the larve crawling down for the purpose of pupating will be caught, as well as any beetle crawling up instead of flying to the top -for an occasional individual will ascend in this way. We have found that a pound of potash and a quart of creosole in a parrel of water is an effectual insecticide for this pest; but the cheapest liquid for this purpose is hot water. or water at a temperature of 130° to 140°. At this temperature it will not injure the leaves. while it is death to the insects.

Arganical polaons are useful but objectionable for use in cities or even private grounds, and hot water for destroying the pupa while hidden under rubbish on the ground is preforable to all other methods of destroying that have as yet been devised. European writers recommend jarring the trees to bring down the larym; sheets being spread under the trees to catch them as they fall. There are ways enough to destroy this and other kinds of insects infesting the trees in our public and private grounds, but the trouble is there is no concert of action in this matter, and while one community or person may wage a successful warfare on such pests a near neighbor will trust to Providence while the trees perish.

An Old Republican Postunater on Civil Service Meform

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I held office in Connecticut for a good many years. Was first ap-pointed by President Grant. I always took an active part in politics, and usually was on hand at every Convention assembled to nominate anything from a wood inspector to a President, providing I was elected a delegate, and I always looked to it beforehand to see that I was elected. When the Grand Fraud issued his famous order No. 1, I produced a next little frame and hung it on the walls of my office. That very night the hoys met in the office with myself as Chairman, and we fixed up the best city ticket that we had had for years. We elected every man on it a few days later.

We elected every man on it a few days later.

I took no stock at that time any more than I take now in this Dorman B. Eaten but lings. Every one of my amordinates was expected to be on hand election day with every one of his friends, just as much as he was expected to be on the clean of the expected to be at the dex. In the first hours on other days. If any one was sheen, at such thines, I wanted as good not valid sexue, or there would be trouble.

With alt or this otherwise particulation, my office was raid as one of the test in New Encland, and it want all to the credit of my assistant cittler. I was responsible for its good management and the care of the finiteses, and I know every detail of meeted with asime fine for its good management and the care of the finiteses, and I know every detail of meeted with asime fine of the finiteses and I know every detail of meeted with asime fine of the finiteses and I know every detail of meeted with asime that of the first of the company of the contract of the finiteses and I have every detailed to the care of the finiteses of the had the beginning the Passinaster of the had the beginning to and who every I hear of a confirmation and the contract of the past my zippach and travel for that this very my detailed business to an even disreparation, and very production about to meet fact as my pass with take me, and no one thinks that I pask my zippach and travel for that this very disreparable observator either. Wait until Brother Bining gets in, and then we will have some fun. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I don't

About the Goose.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please explain the meaning a design of the saying, "Everything is lovely and the goods hangs high." Partonogar. It originated at the South, and is a corruption of "the goose Aoaks high." When the weather is fair and serene, the witt goose, interating murthward or southward, flies high above the earth, making his peculiar call o book," which can then be beard at a great distance. and calls attention to the state of the atmosphere.

Not as Mard as the Name he's Got Here, From the Washington Post.

Honry Ward Reacher, in a speech in Liver-pool, said he was haif Scotch and haif Irish. When he got to London he aliaded to his " Hoglish ancestry," and in a speech in Cardiff on last Monday night he an-mounced that his grandmother was a Weish woman. Heraster the distinguished polygiot shall be addressed as Haullfroch Wnarry I Buspubers teddfod.

Nothing Line IL There is no such other compandium of naws, or mirrer of contemporary mistory as Tax Waxxar Son. 31 a year. Get rid of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Ex-pectorant, and so avoid the risk of developing a serious lung trouble.—Ada. WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE.

The best advice to give to New Yorkers meditating a search for summer quarters this year is that of the London Punch to those about to marry—"Don't." The cool weather of June and July has made the city far and away the descentant place that one can find. In the country the nights are so cold that except for those who are living in their own cottages, with wood fires attainable at any moment, the atmosphere is anything but agreeable. On hotel piazzas everywhere ladies are wrapped in shawls and furs, while diaphanous summer gowns lie useless in their trunks. A bacheror of uncertain age, who has annually saturated himself with Saratoga waters for the last thirty years, announced his determination the other day "to go home to get warm. The water and the air," he said, "give me a creepy coling that is unpleasantly suggestive of chills and fever." And this is the cry everywhere, Men are unwilling to leave town, where they have all their comforts, when there is no absolute necessity to do so, and what is a watering

place without men? The young athletes of Newport, whose bustness it is to have no business, rejoice in the nis with more vim and energy than ever before, Deadhead Hill is throughd with carriages every afternoon at the polo playing, which is as good as could be seen in England or anywhere else. Messrs, Hitchcock, Sanford, and Thorn are champion players, and for those who understand the game-who, however, form but a small proportion of the lookers-on-it is worth all the tediousness of waiting to watch their grass, agility, and wonderful accuracy of eye

and movement. The hopes that were held out of a hunt meet ing at Newport this summer have been quench-ed by the action of the Meadow Brook Club, who wisely, perhaps, have decided not to send the hounds. Public opinion is opposed to hunting in Rhode Island, and in hot weather, with the grops only half garnered, and no atequate accommodation for horses or dogs, hunting becomes merely a fashionable display of pink coats and protty horsewomen, and the clubs are rather ridiculed than benefited by it.

The dancing world assembled in larger numbers than usual at the Casino on Monday night, and there was a dim shadow of gayety to come in the young couples who occupied the floor. Mrs. Havemeyer has issued cards for fone dances in August, and so has Mrs. Louis Hamersley for weekly receptions. Meanwhile, dinners go on every night, and members of the gay set never spend an evening at home unless they have a party. Cards are the usual afterdinner diversion, and it looks as if the rigid moralists of Rhode Island will soon have to asue a prohibitory law for gambling as well as for spirit selling, if they insist upon freeing their little territory from all the small vices that time and civilization bring in their train. Miss Annie Pratt has been on a visit to Mrs. Lorillard, who gave her a large dinner. Mrs. I. F. Pisrson has also entertained Miss Pratt at Gooseberry Island.

Young ladies-that is, unmarried ones-are so rare in Newport as yet that now, if ever, is their best chance for having a good time. August is certain to bring reenforcements to society's corps de bailet. Miss Heckscher, Miss Brady, and the Misses Otls are to be there, and all claiming to be ranked among last winter's beiles will not fail to put in an appearance. If not seen for at least a few weeks at the leading Newport reunions, they would run the risk of losing their "cordon blou" for beauty and ropularity.

The Misses Bulkley will be sadly missed from Newport and Narragansett this year. The marriage of the elder and the departure of the younger for Europe with her sister, Mrs. Redmond, will leave a gap not readily to be filled. There was a family gathering at Mr. Travers's beautiful residence on Friday to celebrate the birthday of the puterfamilies. All his sons and daughters were present, and the dincer

was made as jolly as only such a host could make an occasion of this kind. Bar Harbor is as full as it can possibly be, and notice has been given authoritatively that from this time on there is room for men only. Accommodations for ladies are out of the question as at the few dances that have been given the women have stood fathoms deep in the between. This will be remedied next month, when young fellows in banks and offices get their fortnight's holiday; but alas! one thing is certain-that while all the prettiest and most attractive girls are at Mount Desert, Newport has

a monopoly of all the eligible men.

Commodore Gerry's yacht, the Electra, has made a stir among the few exclusives at Bar Harbor, and his entertainments on board have been on an unusual scale of sumptuousness. Mrs. Thomas Cushing of Boston, Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain of New York, and the Misses May of Baltimore have also been among the noticeable visitors during the last week. A mist of uncertainty still hange over the coming season, however, and there are croakers who look mournfully into the past and refuse to improve the present, however promising it may be. Mr. Augustus Gurnes. who was last year very active in promoting social movements, and was mainly instrumental in getting up the "assemblies," has gone abroad, and there are many who doubt whether any newcomer will rise up to take his place. There is an old saying, however, about the fish in the ses, which is striking in its application to social life, and however capable and willing Mr. Gurnes may have been, we will venture to predict that before the end of the season there will be another king in Israel to reign in his stead.

The bi-centennial celebration at Albany has emptied half the hotels and closed a good many cottagos at Saratoga, Luzerae, and even as far north as the Adirondacks. Loyal Albaniane are proud of their age, and have done full justice to it in the sort of prolonged Fourth of July that they have been keeping for the last week. It has not been all pure noise, however, as the istorical pageant which passed through the streets on Wednesday partock of the character of the spectacular shows of southern climes. and was original and picturesque in the ex-treme. Hendrick Hudson, Peter Schuyler, Patroon Van Rensselser, and all the Verplancks, Van Gerritsons, and Van Winkles, who have been sleeping the sleep of the just for the last 200 years, were resurrected for the occasion, and must have been frightened out of their sluggish Dutch wits by the flreworks, electric lights, and general commotion that surrounded them. The houses of prominent residents of Albany, which had been closed for the summer, were opened and illuminated on Thursday night, and if it had been a famous victory that they were commemorating, justead of only a birthday, there could hardly have

been more excitement and enthusiasm. Long Island, or at least its southern shore, was well represented at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday, when the polo pony race took place between Buckshot and Cedarhurst. Mr. Foxhall Keene rode splendidly, as he always does, and the fact that Cedarhurst won by haif a length only goes to prove the saying of the wise man of old that the race is not always to the swift nor victory to the skilful. If Mr. Work had ridden Cedarhurst himself, the race would have been a more even one. As it was, Mr. Keens should have insisted upon weight allowance being made, as he rides at least fifty rounds heavier than the jockey who mounted Cedarhurst. But if not victorious, he was quite the hero of the hour, and the race was made the occasion of a regular lark among the club men who went down to see it.

It seems that we are never to hear the last of the triumphs and successes of Americans in England this year. That they should have been so proncunced, and so widely written and talked about, is rather to be regretted than rejoiced over. At last accounts Mr. Eugene Oudin was staring at Easton Park, Lord Brooks's place, where the Princess of Wales played all his accompaniments. Any one who has heard Mr. Oudin sing the simple hymn There is a green hill far away," will not easily forget it, and it is easil that the Princess three times requested its repetition.